

**REMARKS:**

This paper is herewith filed in response to the Examiner's final Office Action mailed on April 12, 2007 for the above-captioned U.S. Patent Application. This office action is a final rejection of claims 1-46 of the application.

More specifically, the Examiner has rejected:

claims 1, 4, 7, 9-15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 27-33, 35, 37, and 40 under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Garfield;

claims 2-3, 6, 20-21, 24, 38-39, and 42 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Garfield and Hull;

claims 18 and 36 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Garfield and Kemp;

claims 5, 16, 23, 34, and 41 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Garfield and Dittmar;

claims 8 and 26 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Garfield and Drefahl;

claim 43 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Garfield and Shivaratri;

claim 44 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Garfield, Shivaratri, and Leiter; and

claims 45 and 46 under 35 USC 103(a) as obvious over Garfield, Shivaratri, and Drefahl.

The Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

Independent claims 1, 19, 37, and 43 have been amended for clarification. Claims 2-3, 6, 20-21, 24, 38-39, 42, and 44 have been amended accordingly. Support for the amendments can be found at least on page 3, lines 7-9, and page 13, lines 14-20. No new matter is added.

In the Advisory Action dated **June 25, 2007** the Examiner states:

"Applicant argues that Garfield does not teach the extraction of information. This is not persuasive **because Garfield teaches the extraction information from punched cards,**" (emphasis added).

The Applicants note that claim 1 has been amended for clarification and to address the rejection by the Examiner. The Applicants contend that Garfield at least does not disclose or suggest processing a **text document**, partitioning **text of the text document**, recognizing chemical name fragments and substructures, and **extracting** identifying information from the **recognized** chemical name fragments and substructures **of the text from the text document**, as in the amended claim 1.

Claim 1 as amended recites:

“A method to process a **text document**, comprising: **partitioning text of the text document** and assigning semantic meaning to words of the partitioned text, where assigning comprises applying a plurality of regular expressions, rules and a plurality of dictionaries to recognize chemical name fragments; recognizing any substructures present in the chemical name fragments; determining structural connectivity information of the chemical name fragments and recognized substructures; **extracting identifying information from the recognized chemical name fragments and substructures of the text document**; and storing the extracted identifying information in association with the determined structural connectivity information in a searchable index.”

The Applicants further note that in the Response to Arguments section of the final Office Action dated **April 12, 2007** the Examiner states:

“**Applicant points to the disclosure of Garfield in which chemical names are entered via punch cards** to be converted into chemical formulae. However, the use of punch cards is merely an illustrative proof of concept of Garfield’s teaching. On page 459, **Garfield introduces the concept of mechanical reading devices, ie optical character recognition, which would “avoid the costly step of manually creating a computer input”, i.e. punch cards (Mechanical reading device).** The mechanical reading device is then used to copy words (identifying information) from documents for indexing (**p. 460, lines 1-4**).” (emphasis added).

In regards to this statement in the final Office Action dated April 12<sup>th</sup> the Applicants argued and presently reassert:

Here Garfield actually discloses:

“**Nevertheless**, a proto-type “reading” unit for selectively **copying words** for indexing and other purposes has been invented and built by this writer and is called the COPYWRITER (eg. Fourth Annual Report, Council on Library Resources, Washington, 1961, p. 30),” (emphasis added), (**page 460, lines 1-4**)

However, prefacing this disclosure Garfield discloses:

“In the work of indexing for the Index Chemicus, **chemists must underscore pertinent chemical names and formulas. At present, there is no device available which would permit one to selectively “read” or “sense” printed texts**, though the character recognition problem is gradually finding a solution,” (emphasis added), (page 459, fourth par. 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> sentences).

Clearly, this statement verifies that the “proto-type “reading” unit for selectively **copying words**” as disclosed by Garfield on page 460 and cited by the Examiner is not capable of reading or sensing printed texts of a text document. Further, in the invention there is no limitation that **chemical name fragments** or **identifying information** “must” be **underscored** in the document text as it appears is required by Garfield. Thus, the Applicants contend that for at least this reason the “proto-type “reading” unit for selectively **copying words**” in Garfield is also not capable of “**recognizing**,” “**partitioning**” or “**extracting**” from **text of a text document** comprising chemical name fragments and identifying information as in claim 1.

Additionally, following this statement Garfield also discloses “**Assuming now** that we have obtained some form of machine input **either by character recognition or by manually creating a record in machine language**, what do we wish to have done with this information?” (page 460, lines 12-14). The Applicants contend that Garfield is merely assuming a capability which Garfield does not disclose but which is still used by the Examiner as relating to partitioning text, recognizing chemical name fragments, and extracting identifying information in a **text document** as in the invention. The Applicants contend that this assumption is not sufficient for the rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 102(b).

The Applicants contend that the rejection which relies on a mere unsupported mention of a proto-

type application as anticipating claim 1 must fail. Garfield may recognize a chemical name entered on a **punch card**, which is not agreed with, but Garfield provides no details as to:

“A method to **process a text document**, comprising: partitioning **text of the text document** and assigning semantic meaning to words of the partitioned text, where assigning comprises applying a plurality of regular expressions, rules and a plurality of dictionaries to recognize chemical name fragments,” or

“**extracting** identifying information from the **recognized chemical name fragments and substructures of the text document**; and storing the extracted identifying information in association with the determined structural connectivity information in a searchable index,” as in claim 1.

Imputing the **concept of partitioning text of a text document, recognizing, and extracting recognized chemical name fragments and substructures of the text of a text document** approach as in claim 1 to Garfield is clearly improper.

Further, a 35 USC 102 rejection requires that the cited art **disclose to the specificity of the rejected claim**; Verve, LLC v. Crane Cams, Inc., 311 F.3d 1116, 1120, 65 USPQ2d 1051 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (“**A single reference must describe the claimed invention with sufficient precision and detail to establish that the subject matter existed in the prior art**”). It is axiomatic that a 35 USC 102(b) rejection requires strict identity with every claim element. For at least the reasons stated above Garfield fails to anticipate claim 1, and the rejection of claim 1 should be removed.

Further, the Applicants note that this argument (above) previously presented in response to the assertion of the “**proto-type “reading” unit**” in the April 12<sup>th</sup> final Office Action **was not disputed** by the Examiner in the June 25<sup>th</sup> Advisory Action. The Applicants respectfully reassert for at least the reasons already presented that the “proto-type “reading” unit” in Garfield does not disclose or suggest the claims.

The Applicants contend that for at least the reasons already presented Garfield clearly does not anticipate claim 1 wherein there is a method to process a **text document**, partition **text of the text document**, recognize chemical name fragments and substructures, and extracting identifying

information from the **recognized** chemical name fragments and substructures of **the text document**.

For at least the reasons stated and that claim 1 has been amended to clarify an exemplary embodiment of the application over Garfield, the Applicants contend that Garfield can not be seen to disclose or suggest claim 1. Thus, the rejection of claim 1 should be removed and claim 1 should be allowed.

Further, as the independent claims 19 and 37 recite language similar to claim 1 as stated above, the rejection should be removed for all the claims 1, 19, and 37.

In addition, the Applicants respectfully contend that for at least the reasons stated and the reasons previously presented in the prior filed response to the final Office Action, none of the references cited are seen to overcome the shortfall of Garfield as stated above. Further, even if Garfield were modified in view of the references, which is not agreed is feasible or possible, for at least the reasons stated the combination would still not disclose or suggest the claims.

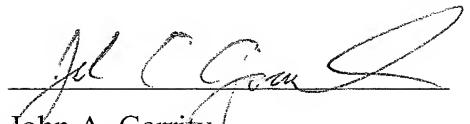
Further, the Applicants adamantly note that any rejections or references cited in the final Office Action but not argued in this RCE are not an indication that the Applicants agree with the rejections or admit that the combination of the references cited is feasible or possible.

Based on the above explanations and arguments, it is clear that the references cited cannot be seen to anticipate claims 1-46. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and remove the rejections of claims 1-46 and to allow all of the pending claims 1-46.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Should any unresolved issue remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

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